UNITAID for free supply of ARV drugs for children and second line ARV drugs. All the drugs are given free to the patients.

Circulation of banned pesticides and seeds

1585. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some USA and Europe based agrochemical companies have had their products like pesticides and seeds banned in their own countries have found its way to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for allowing such products in the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) As per information made available by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation no isolated information is available that some USA and Europe based agro-chemical companies had their product like pesticide banned in their own countries have found its way to India. However, some pesticides, which are banned/severely restricted in other countries are permitted for use in our country. Their use has been permitted only after through reviews and satisfying that the particular pesticide does not pose harmful effect under the conditions of use in our country. Further, it is relevant to mention that the use of these pesticides is banned/restricted in one, two or few countries while their use is permitted in some other countries of the world. When it comes to the notice of the Government that a pesticide is banned in other country it gets the same reviewed for its continued use or otherwise in our country. Based on such reviews, 31 pesticides and their formulations have been banned Statement-I (*See* below) and 12 have been restricted for use in the country Statement-II (*See* below) . A list of pesticides banned/severely restricted in some other countries of the world but permitted for use in our country is at Statement-III (*see* below). The country permits the use of the insecticide based on its agro-climatic situations, crop pattern, geography, pest-disease-situation, ecology and socio-economic conditions.

As regards circulation of banned seeds, the information is that Bt. Cotton is the only genetically modified crop approved for commercial cultivation in India Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, which is the competent authority under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Bt. Cotton hybrids are under cultivation in nine States of the country namely Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The area under Bt. Cotton has increased from 29,073 hectares in 2002-03 to 34.67 lakh hectares during 2006-07 which is about 37.69% of the total cotton area in the country.

The development of Bt. Cotton in USA set in motion the process for the cultivation of transgenic cotton. Bt. Cotton offers season long in plant protection against cotton's worst enemies — the bollworm complex of insects. Bt. Cotton is designed to reduce or eliminate the need to spray for bollworms. When bollworms feed on the Bt. Cotton plant, the Bt. Protein stops the larva from feeding further and causes its subsequent death. This self-defence system against bollworms help farmers manages these pests in an effective manner with minimum use of chemicals. Bt. Cotton, however, does not control sucking pests. Bt. Cotton holds promise for enhancing cotton production.

Cry 1Ac gene which is incorporated in cotton confers considerable amount of resistance to lepidopteron pests through the production of toxins affecting the bollworms. The introduction of inbuilt resistance through these Bt. Genes results in reduction in insecticide application and enable better returns to the farmers.

In India, Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Company (MAHYCO) first imported the parental cotton cultivar Coker 312 from Monsanto, USA and then carried out a contained breeding programme to incorporate the Bt. Gene into their elite cotton inbred lines. The Bt. Cotton hybrids before their commercial approval in India were tested for their bio safety and environmental issues and thereafter released commercially for cultivation in six States in the Kharif 2002-03. The benefits of Bt. Cotton in India are in line with those enjoyed by farmers worldwide who have cultivated Bt. Cotton.

Statement-I

List of pesticides/pesticides formulations banned in India

A. Pesticides banned for manufacture, import and use (26 Nos.)

1. Aldrin
2. Benzene Hexachloride
3. Calcium Cyanide
4. Chlordane
5. Copper Acetoarsenite
6. Dibromochloropropane
7. Endrin
8. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
9. Ethyl Parathion
10. Heptachlor
11. Menazone
12. Nitrofen
13. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
14. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene
15. Pentachlorophenol
16. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
17. Sodium Methane Arsonate
18. Tetradifon
19. Toxafen
20. Aldicarb
21. Chlorobenzilate — Use **banned** *w.e.f.* 17.7.2003
22. Dieldrine — -do-

23. Maleic Hydrazide -do-

24. Ethylene Dibromide -do-

25. TCA (Trichloro acetic acid) -do-

26. Metoxuron *Use banned w.e.f. 08-01-2008*

B. Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but their manufacture is allowed for export (2 Nos.)

27. Nicotin sulfate

28. Captafol 80% Powder — (Use banned *w.e.f.* 17.7.2003)

C. Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use (4 Nos)

1. Methomyl 24% L

2. Methomyl 12.5% L

3. Phosphamidon 85% SL

4. Carbofuron 50% SP

Statement-II

Pesticides restricted for use in India

Sl.No	Name of Pesticide
1.	Aluminium Phosphide
2.	DDT
3.	Lindane
4.	Mythyl Bromide
5.	Mythyl Parathion
6.	Sodium Cyanide
7.	Methoxy Ethyl Merciru Chloride (MEMC)
8.	Monocrotophos (ban for use on vegetables)
9.	Endosulfan (banned in the state of Kerala)
10.	Fenitrothion
11.	Diazinon
12.	Fenthion

Statement-III

List of pesticides which have been banned/severly restricted in some countries of the world but are still being used in India

Sl.No.	Name of the Pesticide
1	2
1.	Acephate
2.	Alachlor
3.	Aluminium Phosphide
4.	Atrazine
5.	Benfuracarb
6.	Benomyl
7.	Bifenthrin
8.	Butachlor
9.	Captan
10.	Carbaryl
11.	Carbendazim
12.	Carbofuran
13.	Chlorfenvinphos
14.	Carbosulfan
15.	Chlorothalonil
16.	Chlorpyriphos
17.	Dezomet
18.	DDT
19.	Deltamethrin
20.	Diazinon
21.	Dichlorovos
22.	Dicofol
23.	Diflubenzuron
24.	Dimethoate
25.	Dinocap
26.	Diuron
27.	Endosulfan
28.	Ethofenprox
29.	Fenpropathrin
30.	Fenarimol
31.	Fenitrothion
32.	Fenthion
33.	Iprodione

1	2
34.	2, 4-D
35.	Kasugamycin
36.	Linuron
37.	Lindane
38.	Methomyl
39.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride
40.	Methyl Parathion
41.	Malathion
42.	Mancozeb
43.	Mepiquat Chloride
44.	Metaldehyde
45.	Monocrotophos
46.	Oxyflurofen
47.	Paraquat Dichloride
48.	Pendimethalin
49.	Phorate
50.	Phosphomidon
51.	Pritilachlor
52.	Propargite
53.	Propineb
54.	Quinalphos
55.	Sodium Cyanide
56.	Thiodecarb
57.	Thiometon
58.	Thiphanate Methyl
59.	Thiram
60.	Triazophos
61.	Trichlorofon
62.	Tridemorph
63.	Trifuralin
64.	Zinc Phosphide
65.	Zineb
66.	Ziram